

THE CALEDONIAN

Farm, Garden and Kitchen.

Albany as Butter Makers.

THEY ARE principally pure and good. Albany, with a few good grade or common cows. I have never kept a pure Jersey bull. In another year I do not expect to have any but pure blood and grade Albany, as from actual trial and experience, let what will be said to the contrary by others, I am well satisfied the Albany and its crosses are the most profitable stock for the butter dairy. Of this I can satisfy any unprejudiced, intelligent person familiar with cows. Of course I do not by this pretend to say that the fact of a cow being an Albany, in all cases makes her better than a cow of any other breed; but I do say that they are as a breed, better than any other breed known for butter purposes. I have known and have seen many great butter cows, of Durhams, Devons, etc., that have made 15 to 16 pounds per week. These cows were large animals, requiring the best of food, and that in large supply; whilst the Albany far less in size, and consume less of food, will make the same quantity of butter per week, and continue to do so for a longer period. The Durhams and Devons, as a rule, only yield well for a short time, during the most favorable period of their milking; whilst the Albany (I speak only of the Jersey, not the Guernsey) will keep her yield well up during the season; and if extra care and pains are not taken, she will not dry off before she calves again, which is not to be desired, and is injurious to both cow and calf.

I have never raised a better having any Albany cross of blood in her which has not proved a success. I have them from half bloods up to fifteen-sixteenths. I have sold my surplus of them to my neighbors, who like them so well, they want more, and now have pure blood bulls, and hereafter expect to raise their better calves.

Have now, by an additional purchase, increased my farm to 186 acres, and therefore expect to keep more stock, which I have coming on, having this season raised all my better calves, both pure and half blood Albany, which, as a rule, is the only way to obtain good ones, "home raised," and should be practiced by all good farmers. To raise a better calf is not much trouble or expense on a butter dairy farm, as skin milk is plenty. Our method is—after four days take it from the mother; then for the first month give it either all pure milk with a part of skimmed milk, and at the end of that time give it twice a day as much skimmed milk as it will drink, with a little dry milk to lick. Continue this as long as you see proper, the longer the better—say six to nine months. The skin-milk costs nothing, and has the greatest effect on the calf. Many think that by skimming milk, you take from it all its fattening qualities, which is a great mistake, as can be seen by its effect on the pigs, who get nothing else on a farm where there is a butter dairy. These fatten and grow and make the finest roasting pork.—*Cor. Portland Pioneer.*

New Way to Fatten Hogs.

During our visit to the East we were asked to look at some fattening hogs in the city of Dr. Caleb Plimbridge, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not so good, as we were told, as the doctor usually raises. His system is this: For 20 years past he has planted one fourth of an acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have a good, large, airy sty, with feeding trough so arranged that they cannot interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large, dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water. When his sweet corn is large enough to roast, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the swill they will eat. This he continues until they refuse to eat the stalks, after which the rest of the corn is fed in the ear, and the fattening process finished with corn meal. During the whole 20 years he has killed but twice, of killing hogs of over 500 lbs. weight each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to the sweet corn. He says properly fed it adds 200 lbs., to each of his hogs. Until the first killing, they will eat the sweet corn stalks and all. Try it next year, will you?—*Portland Journal.*

Preparing Cows for Winter.

It does not seem to be generally known or it is known is not commonly practiced, that to carry a cow properly through the winter, keeping her in good condition and well up in her milk to within a month of her calving, it is important to begin in this region during the present month. In a former number of the Caledonian it was shown, in Davis Garrett's management of his milk dairy, that frost-killed grass had a great tendency to dry up cows. His practice, based on this discovery, was to keep them out at night, and only to turn them out in the middle of the day, when frost was off. In the stalls they had good corn fodder and the usual feed of grain or ship-stuff.

Cows at this season, for various causes, are known to diminish in their flow of milk, and although some farmers give them a little feed, night and morning, it is not so common a practice as it ought to be. After giving milk all summer, the diminished production of a milk cow is owing to a somewhat exhausted condition, as well as to the usual short-

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